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ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

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MATTER

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PHONE 244

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1907.

There is a strong suspicion that
there was at least one Teddy
Bear among those recently oper-
ating in Wall Street.

A number of Pittsburg corpo-
rations were able to report quite
as much water in their cellars as
there is in their stocks.

Wonder what some of those
alienists would say about Harry
Thaw's insanity if the relatives
forgot to pay them their fee?

With the approach of the base-
ball season, the office boy will
lay in a fresh supply of grand-
mothers to have funerals for.

President Roosevelt is prepar-
ing to take his vacation just a-
bout the time it is getting open
season for railroad presidents.

A scientist announces that a
year on Mars consists of six hun-
dred days. Should think bill col-
lectors would starve to death up
there.

The Bureau of Animal Indus-
try says there are 23,000,000 hor-
ses in the country. And with all
those to choose from, we usually
pick the wrong one.

Astronomers announce that we
are going to bump into the tail of
a comet. But it is something of
a relief to see that the collision
is fixed for April 1st.

Postmaster General Von Myers
says "Conditions have greatly im-
proved since I left St. Peters-
burg." Wonder if he thought
how that sounded when he said
it?

Dispatches say that the presi-
dent of Honduras has gone to
war in an automobile. And yet
they claim that South America
revolutions are harmless amuse-
ments.

Col. William Jennings Bryan is
reputed to be a millionaire. Let's
see, was it not Mr. Bryan a few
years ago who said that no man
could ever make a million dollars
honestly?

Those Paris lawyers have not
yet succeeded in making Anna
Gould pay \$175,000 for her di-
vorce, and they probably won't
so long as they can't force her to
replevin the count.

Father Dowie promised on dy-
ing that he would not come back
for one thousand years. But that
still leaves some of us in doubt
as to where we would prefer to
go till he is safe back here.

A Chicago paper has carried
this advertisement for some
days: "Come back and all will
be forgiven, J. W." The chief
of the Secret Service is named
John Wilkie. Wonder if it re-
fers to that subtreasury affair?

A Connecticut paper tells of a
place in the state where fisher-
men are scooping fish out of the
stream with shovels. Don't it
strike our contemporary that it
is a little early in the season for

that sort of literature from that
latitude?

Few people in all probability
recognize the vast importance of
the action taken by the President
in appointing the "waterways
commission". It has been the
habit to refer to the River and
Harbors bill when one was passed
by Congress as a sort of legalized
steal, not exactly a criminal pil-
fering of the public funds, but
still the appropriation of an im-
mense sum of money more for
the good it would do in clamorous
constituencies than for the ac-
tual public service that would be
returned for the money. This
has been too clearly the case.

There has been an immense a-
mount of money spent in river
and harbor improvement and it
has done some good, but its ap-
plication was too scattered and
irregular to get anything like an
adequate return. Now, howev-
er, that the president has taken
the matter in hand and there is
a good commission appointed to
look after the work in a compre-
hensive way, one can expect
some tangible results. The mem-
bers of the commission are them-
selves all good men. Senator
Warner and Representative Bur-
ton are experienced and honest.
General McKenzie is one of the
best engineers in the country,
and has had a large experience
in waterway work. F. H. New-
ell, another member of the com-
mission, is the director of the
Reclamation Service, and while
he has not had any particular ex-
perience in the rivers of the east,
there probably is not a man in
the country who has a more in-
timate knowledge of rivers west
of the Mississippi. W. J. McGee,
the other member of the commis-
sion, is an archeologist and a ge-
ographer of international reputa-
tion, though of what particular qualifi-
cation for the work of the com-
mission is yet to be proved. Any-
how, the commission has an im-
mense work before it, and has
a chance to do something of ines-
timable benefit to the country.

COURT HOUSE CULLINGS
Continued from fifth page.

lot in New Weston, \$437.50.

Mary Peters to Henry Jones,
seven lots in Lightsville, \$400.

Sarah J. Freymuth to Henry
Jones, three lots in Lightsville,
\$125.

Henry Jones to Sarah J. Frey-
muth, two lots in Lightsville, \$75

George W. Replogle to Walter
Cutliffe, 1 acre in Mississinawa
township, \$800.

Ella Dunn to Louisa Long, lot
in Arcanum, \$25.

S. D. Young to Sarah Brining,
40 acres in Wabash twp, \$2650.

Mary Newcomer to F. H. Kir-
gan, undivided three-fifths of 79 1/2
acres in Mississinawa twp, \$2475

Louie Kirgan to F. H. Kirgan,
her interest in 79 1/2 acres in Mis-
sissinawa township, \$174.59.

John F. Hittle to Daniel Four-
man, 80 acres in Franklin town-
ship, \$11,000.

A. L. Shafer to Amos Rudy, 4
acres in Franklin twp, \$1000.

F. M. Birt to O. O. Shiverdeck-
er, 26 acres in Wabash township,
\$1300.

Jonas Gibboney to B. Z. Gib-
boney, his interest in 78 acres in
Adams township, \$350.

Pearl Grant to B. Z. Gibboney,
her interest in 78 acres in Adams
township, \$50.

Elizabeth Robbins to B. Z. Gib-
boney, her interest in 78 acres in
Adams township, \$350.

Clay Stuart to H. B. Bennett,
undivided two-fifths of 80 acres
in Jackson township, \$4000.

J. F. Sink to E. C. Rogers, 80
acres in German township, \$4500

E. C. Rogers to J. F. Sink, two
lots in Greenville, \$5000.

1 1/2 of an acre in Richland town-
ship, \$25.

I. H. Hawes et al to William
Gunter, 7 1/2 acres in Butler
township, \$6300.

W. B. McClurg to Cora Mc-
Clurg, undivided half of 17 acres
in York township, \$825.

O. F. Hopkins to J. E. Butt,
24 square rods of land in Adams
township, \$150.

Nil & Myers to S. E. Smith,
three lots in Bradford, \$115.

Sheriff Haber to Job Goslee,
lot in Osgood, \$310.

W. E. Spittler to C. R. Teaford,
lot in Greenville, \$200.

A. E. Cook to Isaac Bolinger,
1/2 of an acre in Jackson township,
\$300.

J. O. Kaylor to G. M. Tice, a
small tract in Arcanum, \$1450.

J. W. Owens to Robert David-
son, 1/2 acre in Neave twp, \$2000.

N. A. Niswonger to William
Davidson, 79 1/2 acres in Van Bu-
ren township, \$9000.

William Davidson to N. A. Nis-
wonger, two lots and 1/2 acre in
Nevada, \$7000.

M. Ullom et al to F. A. Eu-
bank, 1/2 of an acre in New Madis-
on, \$150.

Agnes Wiley to F. A. Eubank,
1/2 acre in New Madison, \$550.

U. Z. Riegle to G. M. Eley, lot
in New Madison, \$1000.

C. M. Kerns to A. R. Huddle,
undivided one-third of 13 1/2 acres
in Brown township, \$100.

A. R. Huddle to C. M. Kerns,
26 1/2 acres in Brown twp, \$100.

N. A. Niswonger to George
Hofacker, lot in Arnettsville, \$1000.

W. Requarth to Frank Stouff-
er, 42 acres in Greenville town-
ship, \$4500.

Sheriff Haber to Mary Bick-
nell, 113 1/2 acres in Harrison
township, \$8250.

Ephraim Fields to C. W. Camp-
bell, 40 acres in German town-
ship, \$3200.

Ora Stover, administrator, to
John Gauby, 80 acres in Adams
township, \$8000.

Leonard Marker, administra-
tor, to Sarah Fields, 3 acres in
Versailles, \$315.

T. A. Mendenhall to Michael
McGee, 45 acres in Brown town-
ship, \$5000.

A. M. Richards to G. W. Rich-
ards, undivided half of 79 1/2 ac-
res in Harrison township, \$2000.

G. W. Richards to A. M. Rich-
ards, 32 acres in Harrison and
German townships, \$2000.

Mary Burns to Anna Hunter,
34 1/2 acres in Richland town-
ship, and three lots in Nevada,
\$5000.

Tim O'Conner to Elias Best, 2
acres in Greenville twp, \$1200.

Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds
for sale by The Henry St. Clair Co.

Make Higher Grade Butter.

We are still losing vast sums of money
that could be very easily accounted
for if we were only more skilled as
a whole along the lines of cleanliness
in the caring for our milk and more
skilled butter makers, says a writer in
American Agriculturist. When we
can realize that the ten, twelve and
fifteen cent butter has cost us as much
per pound to manufacture as twenty-
five cent butter we are able to see
great room for improvement. The
same material that results in the cheap
butter would, if properly handled, man-
ufacture the fancy article. Remember
quality is the keynote of dairying.

Lack of Quality.
The chief fault of the common cattle
is in the lack of uniformity and qual-
ity. This is the outcome of an unwise
policy of an admixture of bloods of
various breeds, especially this more
than the lack of infusion of new and
superior blood. I doubt if the serious-
ness of this condition is fully appre-
ciated. There are too many animals,
the progeny of scrub bulls, whose pres-
ence is excused by the statement that
they were kept for no other reason
than to have cows freshen again.

Tied to the Poor Cow.
Tied to the poor cow! That is the
way Professor Wilbur J. Fraser of the
Illinois experiment station symbolizes
the position of the American dairymen.
Americans don't take to the idea of
chains and slavery, says Professor
Fraser in a recent issue of Kimball's
Dairy Farmer, but many a dairymen
has unconsciously drifted into this con-
dition. He is not chained to a fellow
prisoner or to a post, but to a cow
(altogether too common) brute—to a
worthless, willful cow.

Spots on Clothing.
A cake of magnesia and a clothes
brush are good friends and save
many trips to the cleaners. Rub
the spot with magnesia and let it
remain a few hours, then brush
away. The stain will have disap-
peared. Rub both sides of the spot
if possible and let the magnesia re-
main for two days or more if the
spot is a bad one. This can be used
for spots on silk.

The Newcomb Millinery Store has
moved into the room vacated by Mrs.
Wagner, next door to Dorman grocery.

See Clubbing List.

PACKING BUTTER.

It Pays to Put Up This Product At-
tractively.

The market is more and more recog-
nizing the quality of neatness as ap-
plied to the package in which goods
are delivered, and no product handled
by farmers is more susceptible to an
increase in value by its attractive ap-
pearance than is butter.

When butter is put up in tubs, pains
should be taken to see to it that it is
packed solidly throughout its entire
mass, says the Iowa Homestead. In
many cases it is put in the tub in such
a way as to leave large holes in the
body of the butter. When the tub is
full, it should be neatly covered with a
parchment paper lining, and this
should be cut so as to exactly fit the
top of the package. You then have
something that appeals to the eye at
once, and when such a tub is opened
for use it stands inspection from the
top to the bottom—that is, if care has
been taken in packing it solidly
throughout.

Pound Prints Popular.
The pound prints or squares are ex-
ceedingly popular and indeed appear to
be growing in popularity. The outfit
for making these prints is not expen-
sive, and no farmer who markets but-
ter can well afford to be without one
of these prints. Of course there may
be times when the butter will be put
in tubs, but when the cream supply
runs low and only a few pounds are
made at a churning there is no pack-
age that looks so well and shows off
one's product so favorably as the
pound print.

It is the custom for appearance's
sake as well as for the sake of cleanli-
ness to wrap prints in parchment pa-
per. Then some prefer to go one step
further and place each pound or square
into a pasteboard box by itself. With-
out this should be done or not depends
somewhat upon one's market, though
we have in mind instances where but-
ter was marketed in pound prints in
the pasteboard boxes and sold for at
least 2 cents a pound more than the
same quality of tub butter.

Salt For the Cow.
No two dairymen in the country will
agree upon the amount of salt that
should be given to each cow every day,
says Denver Field and Farm. The
most successful dairymen we know
gives four ounces daily to each of his
cows mixed with the feed. They eat
their food better, and the owner thinks
they do better when given this amount
than when the allowance is smaller.
The cows are fed three times a day,
and the salt is divided equally in the
three feeds. Fine table salt is invari-
ably used, for the cows prefer it to
coarse salt. We always had an old
fashioned notion that the cows them-
selves should settle this matter of
quantity by being allowed to run to a
big lump of stock salt and thus help
themselves just as they pleased, and in
like sophistry the animals should have
free access to as much water as they
may care to drink.

Run It Right.
Incomplete separation may be caused
by insufficient speed. Since the
speed of a cream separator bowl is
really the force that separates the
cream from the milk, it becomes very
necessary that the machine be run at
the proper speed, as indicated by the
manufacturers for their own particular
make. Another cause which frequ-
ently occurs is the clogging of the sepa-
rator bowl, which may be due to an
unclean bowl or to sour,ropy or vis-
cous milk.—Professor Oscar Erf.

Dairy Talk of Today.

The dairymen who has not been in
the habit of testing his cows will be
surprised to learn how many nonpay-
ing animals a test will disclose. The
man who commenced to test his cows
begins to improve his herd at once
and on an intelligent basis. He knows
what his cows are doing and what
they must do to be profitable. Guess-
work will not do.

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that could be very easily accounted
for if we were only more skilled as
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GRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps Not So Great In Extent
as Here, but Yet Well Started.

The Operation of Public Utilities by
Public Officials Has Placed Them
Under Such Temptations as They
Have Never Before Known—Why
They Are Not Exposed.

There is nothing about the visiting
Americans in England more amusing to
the native than the American's con-
viction that there is no graft in English
municipal politics.

Frederick C. Howe, the magazineist
who writes so much in praise of munici-
pal ownership, the British form of
socialism, admits that there is graft in
England, but says it is all practiced
by the lords and millionaires. No
graft, he declares, has crept in through
the municipal ownership and operation
of public utilities.

"Graft in England may not be of such
magnitude as in the United States,"
said an Englishman who is well known
in public life, but is neither a lord nor
a millionaire, "but it exists here as
certainly as it does in America. It is
carried on along similar lines, and, fos-
tered by the opportunities which the
rising tide of municipal trading affords,
it is rapidly growing in magnitude. It
is owing to our overstrict libel laws
and to the fact that immunity may not
be granted under English law to one
who confesses to accepting a bribe that
the corruption now so well known to
exist in our municipal governments has
not been effectively exposed long ago.

"The newspapers know all about it,
and they know who are the grafters,
but they do not dare to expose the sit-
uation, and until the proper statutes
are enacted it will be almost impos-
sible to punish grafters through the
courts.

"Not so very long ago a certain
borough of England had been accepting
bribes from contractors who were fur-
nishing materials and supplies. Defec-
tives were put upon the case, and the
facts were run down. Certain of the
contractors and councilmen, confront-
ed with these facts, confessed and
promised to go upon the stand in court
and testify to the truth. In due time
one of the guilty men took the stand
as promised and told the story as
agreed.

"He was immediately arrested as a
criminal under the law as its stands
and slated for an early trial. This
chilled the enthusiasm of the others
who had promised to confess, and they
changed their minds promptly and ir-
revocably. As the prosecution was
thus left without witnesses, the investi-
gation was brought to an abrupt
close.

"Now, the installation and operation
of tramways, electric light works, gas
works, etc., involves the letting of
many large contracts by men who hold
places in the municipal councils, not
because they are fitted by training and
experience to let such contracts, but
because they have succeeded through
petty politics in getting elected. They
receive no pay for their services and
in many cases are men without finan-
cial resources of any consequence.

"There are contractors in England
as well as in America who are not
above getting contracts through bribe-
ry, and there are council members of
the grade I have mentioned who are
no more able to resist the temptation
to be bribed in England than they
would be in America. If it would not
sound unparliamentary, I might go so far
as to say that since municipal trading has
so increased the magnitude of munici-
pal contracts Englishmen in many cit-
ies have been known to seek election
to the councils in order to have the
chance to be bribed.

"We could today make exposures of
graft in London and more than one
other English city that would startle
American readers even, accustomed as
they are to reading graft stories. If we
could only give immunity to whoever
might be either scared or reasoned into
confessing the truth. In other words,
municipal ownership and operation of
public utilities in England are rapidly
homecoming all our municipal gov-
ernments with graft.

"The law makes an exception with
regard to election bribery charges, and
immunity may lawfully be promised
to those whose testimony is needed to
convict the guilty. This has enabled
us to unearth many election irregulari-
ties, as the readers of English news-
papers know very well, and eventually
we are going to be able to unearth the
facts with regard to bribery and job-
bery in English municipal administra-
tion. We are well aware, however,
that it will probably be quite as diffi-
cult to job as it was thirty odd years
ago in America to unearth the frauds
perpetrated by New York's notorious
 Tweed ring."

Nothing has yet been discovered that
thoroughly places the place of the stimu-
lus of profit in carrying on any busi-
ness establishment.—Exchange.

You will save money by buying
seeds at home. Almost everything in
garden and flower seeds, in bulk, at
Mace & Mansfield's, Greenville, Ohio
Their catalogue tells you all about it.
Send for it, it's free.

Get an "Imperial" \$3.00 Hat
for Easter—the best and most
stylish hat made for the price.

THE PROGRESS.

A Magnificent Reading

Matter Proposition!

For a limited time we offer for

\$2.60

All of the following five good publications:

The Cincinnati Post, daily, 1 year,
Human Life, (Monthly) 1 year,
Farm News, " 1 year,
Spare Moments, " 1 year,
Greenville Journal, weekly, 1 year.

Giving you a great daily paper, your local
paper, two brilliant monthly magazines and
a splendid farm paper all for \$2.60.

It's the Best Proposition Offered in many a day.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT NOW.

Call or send remittance to E. C. Otwell, Greenville, Ohio.

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice A-Week
issue of

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

AND THE

Greenville Journal

Both Papers One Year, only \$1.60.

E. C. OTWELL, Greenville, Ohio.

Pennsylvania

EXCURSIONS TO

Los Angeles, Cal.
April 27 to May 1—Mystic Shippers
May 7 to 15—German Baptist Brethren
Good going one route, returning another

Atlantic City, N. J.
May 31 to June 1—American Medical Ass'n

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
July 8, 9 and 7—K night Templar

Boston, Mass.
July 8, 9 and 10—Y. P. C. U.

Philadelphia
July 12, 13 and 14—E. P. O. E.

One way Second-class Colonist Ticket to
Idaho, Montana, Mexico and Pacific
Coast Points at Unusually Low Fare
daily during April.

Around the World
Tours \$60 and upward
For full particulars consult
W. J. McCurdy at Greenville, Ohio.

KIRK HOFFMAN,

Attorney-at-Law.

All business confided to my care will re-
ceive prompt attention.

OFFICE.—Room 2, Weaver Block, E. 4th

JOB WORK

Of all kinds at the
JOURNAL Office

SMALL BREEDS FOR EGGS.

A Writer Who Thinks That Large
Fowls Are Not Most Profitable.

The largest profits do not always lie
in the greatest amount of money ob-
tained for an article, the cost of pro-
duction affecting the net gain very